

the three inspectorship regimes outlined above.

#### Collected \$2,500 a Month.

When admitted that \$2,500 a month was a moderate estimate of his average collections through-out that period, which made a total of \$30,750 he brought to the officers of the police "ring." Wren's collections were entirely independent of the operations of men like Patrolman Eugene F. Fox, who did the precinct collecting for Captain Thomas V. Walsh.

Walsh, incidentally, passed through what he said was one of the most unpleasant experiences of his life yesterday. He went down to the Far Rockaway police station to see Captain George Walden about his, Walsh's, dues as a member of the Inspectors and Captains' Association. Walsh tendered his regular dues a few weeks ago and Captain Walden returned them to him without comment. A \$1,000 death benefit which accrues to members of that association induced Walsh to make a fight against being frozen out of the organization, and after consulting with his lawyer and asking the advice of Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Grohl, Walsh determined to see Captain Walden and personally tender his dues.

It is understood that the question of accepting Walsh's dues will be brought up at the meeting of the executive committee of the association, when Captain Walden reports as to the steps taken by Walsh yesterday.

The unpleasant part of the experience, according to Walsh, came when he walked into the station house and was recognized by a number of policemen. Some of them nodded to him curtly, but the majority took occasion to walk close to Walsh and openly sneer at him with "Squale!" "Welcher!" "Coward!" and other such epithets.

Two men from District Attorney Whitman's office, who are assigned to guard him constantly, accompanied Walsh to the station house. Walsh leaned heavily on them all the time he was out, and it was evident he was far from well.

The unexpected opposition evidenced by "Jimmy" Wren, it developed when he was taken into court, grew out of the advice given him by Seymour Morik, his counsel, who made an attempt to get a hearing before Justice Seabury. When Mr. Whitman took Wren before Justice Seabury, Mr. Morik, who accompanied his client to the building, appeared in the lawyers' enclosure. The question which Wren had refused to answer before the grand jury was read to the court, and Wren was directed to answer under penalty of commitment.

#### Court Squelches Lawyer.

Morik arose to say that he was Wren's counsel and that his client had refused to answer because it would incriminate him to do so. Justice Seabury informed him that he had no standing in the court as counsel for a grand jury witness. That ended Wren's opposition.

With three other inspectors of the Harlem district besides Sweeney implicated in graft conditions there, as they were by Wren's story, District Attorney Whitman is confident that the trail to Police Headquarters will be opened up completely within a short time.

None of the three mentioned by Wren has been indicted as yet, and although no definite statements have been heard from the District Attorney's office on the point, it was reported yesterday that any one of the three might gain immunity by disclosing the exact connections between the rich graft field of Harlem and the powers at Police Headquarters who turned out the privileges by the assignment of men.

No further word has been heard from Dennis Sweeney, the former inspector, since he was arraigned on the thirteenth indictment found against him a week ago, but it is believed Mr. Whitman would not bar even Sweeney from the privilege of gaining immunity, if he offered to expose the downtown ends of the "system" before any one of the three drawn into the net yesterday makes the same offer.

The District Attorney refused to make a definite statement along this line yesterday, but he did say that if any one police official disclosed the relations between the inspectors and the heads of the "system" at Police Headquarters, no other indicted police officer would have any chance to avoid prosecution, which would be pushed to the limit.

"Jimmy" Wren, it was learned, was retired on a pension in December, 1912, when he was getting \$1,400 a year. He was spoken of in police circles as one of the "rawest" collectors in the department until Becker forged to the front. Complaints by citizens were numerous in Wren's case, and came in such quantity that they operated to hold him back from promotion. Wren said yesterday that he got "20 per cent" for himself, which is the high mark for collection percentage, according to Mr. Whitman's information. He has a country place near Belle Harbor, Long Island, which adjoins a place said to be owned by former Inspector Hussey.

#### Rosie Hertz Exposes System.

The cornerstone of corroboration, in connecting Wren's activities with those of two of the inspectors under whom he served as staff man, is the evidence of John Tonjes, the proprietor of the Colonial Hotel. Tonjes, it is reported, has sworn that Wren came into his place on two different occasions in company with the inspector of the district to make it clear to the hotel man that Wren was the official representative in

protection money matters of the inspector.

The story told yesterday by Rosie Hertz, while not accepted as of any great legal value until thoroughly corroborated, proved to be one of the most detailed exposures of the workings of the underworld when one of its delinquents is caught by the law that the District Attorney's office has yet heard.

Facing an almost certain conviction on incontrovertible documentary evidence, Rosie Hertz wavered for months between a desire to save herself from punishment and an apparently equal desire to be classed as one who would not "squeal" under any pressure. She maintained this attitude after her conviction and sentence to a year in the penitentiary.

Her last possible card, an appeal for a certificate of reasonable doubt, was denied last Friday by Justice Lehman, in the Supreme Court, and within half an hour after that decision had been announced, she sent word to Mr. Whitman by her husband that she wanted to confess.

She showed Mr. Whitman pawn tickets to the value of about \$12,000, the most of which, she said, she had sent to Jacob Reich, who had promised to "fix" everybody concerned in her case. When it was put up to her that Sullivan had been in the Tombs practically all the time since her own arrest last summer, she explained she had dealt with him through a former Tammany Assemblyman, who represented disorderly house proprietors in the New York Independent Benevolent Association.

As proof of her assertions with regard to "Jack" Sullivan, she gave to Mr. Whitman a note, written in Yiddish, which she said Reich had sent to her. As she translated it, it was to the effect that "everything was fixed if she kept her mouth shut, that Reich would be out of jail in a couple of weeks, and that he would get her out in quick time as soon as he was released himself."

Sullivan is now in the Tombs. He was arrested last summer in the courtroom of Special Sessions, where Corner Feinberg was conducting the preliminary hearings in the Rosenthal murder case.

#### Bares East Side Vice Graft.

He was identified by Louis Kruse, the waiter who saw the murder, as one of the men who had been hanging around the Metropole a few minutes before the murder, and was later indicted for the murder at the same time a blanket indictment was found against Becker and the four gunmen.

Rosie's story of police graft on vice on the East Side was the story of one who had been on the paying end of that situation for the last twenty years. At one time she was proprietor of nine different disorderly houses, strung out from the Battery to 14th street. She is the reputed owner of three valuable pieces of property, on each of which there was until recently a disorderly house.

She told the District Attorney the names of six policemen, who, she said, are on duty as collectors for captains in that section, together with the names of civilians who will corroborate her stories of graft payments. Subpoenas for policemen and civilians were issued last night, and a determined effort will be made to open up the graft trail of the East Side "red light" districts through her evidence.

"It's nicer now than it used to be," was one of Rosie's contributions to the disclosures of the afternoon; "you don't have to go to see the captain now, as you used to. He sends a man to see you at your house or place of business now."

The woman will not be called before the grand jury as a witness unless the most convincing corroboration of her story is obtained. As it stands now Mr. Whitman is not disposed to put much faith in a confession not obtained until after the last possible legal delay had been resorted to. He admits no one in the disorderly house business possibly has had longer and more intimate, from a graft standpoint, relations with the police, but because of her notorious and long connection with that "business," he intends to have any cases that grow out of her evidence presented in a way that shall be as nearly as possible independent of her testimony.

#### Annie Grey to Aid Whitman.

According to the promise made last week by Robert E. Ullner, the former policeman, who married Annie Grey, that "queen of the underworld" will return from Atlantic City this morning prepared to lay what information she has before the District Attorney. In a more fashionable stratum of underworld society Annie Grey is reputed to have sustained as close relations with the grafters of the police force as Rosie Hertz did on the East Side, and if she discloses those relations it is certain police officials of the upper Tendency for fifteen years past would be implicated.

The Wagner legislative committee, it was reported yesterday, had decided to accept the affirmative recommendations of the Curran aldermanic committee, particularly as to the eight-year term for the Police Commissioner. It was inferred that the legislators planned to ignore all the aldermanic recommendations as to the repeal of laws or the negative amendment of charter provisions embodied in the Curran report.

The Curran committee is expected to make a complete and startling series of disclosures in its final report, when it deals with the police pension matter and the activities of the police benevolent associations.

#### LOW WAGES NOT BLAMED

Other Causes at Fault in Detroit, Says U. S. Attorney.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Detroit, March 10.—"From my experience with the 'white slave' cases in the United States courts in Detroit I have been unable to find any close relation between low wages and the delinquency of women," said Clyde I. Webster, federal attorney, today.

"All the girls in the cases brought here have been examined closely as to the reasons for their waywardness and only one suggested that it was on account of her

## TIGER DIVER'S SKULL FRACTURED

Trying a One-and-a-Half Back Somersault, Facing Forward, Princeton Student Strikes Head on Springboard—Escapes Instant Death, But Is in Grave Danger.

Thomas B. Brazelton, Princeton's crack fancy diver, who was seriously injured in the university's swimming tank Wednesday night, has been brought to this city and placed in a private hospital for special treatment. It was said last night that his chance of recovery was remarkable when it is considered that nine out of ten persons injured in the same way usually die.

Brazelton, who is a sophomore and one of the best fancy divers in college, has a fractured skull. He was practicing a "one and a half Dutchman," which is a back somersault and a half, facing outward, and after leaving the springboard made a turn in midair. In some way he misjudged his distance and landed head first on the board.

It was at first thought that his injury had proved fatal, but he has never been unconscious since the accident. He was placed in Miss Alston's sanatorium, at No. 31 West 42d street, and has been showing splendid progress for one who was thus injured. If his condition is not materially worse by the end of the week his recovery seems assured.

In any event, his recovery will be very slow, and the young athlete is still in a serious condition. He is from Waco, Tex. Dr. Warren S. Birkham, of No. 49 Riverside Drive, has the case in charge.

low wages. She was a domestic, and said she could not earn enough to provide half the things she wanted.

"In many of the cases there was no suggestion of the wage question. Some of the girls ran away from home and never sought honorable employment."

#### WOMAN ON WHITE SLAVERY

Suppress Demand, She Writes Mayor, and It Will Die.

Another point of view in regard to the "white slave" situation is presented by Mrs. Anna Rose Weeks in a letter she sent to Mayor Graves yesterday. It reads: "I have read with interest all the recent discussions regarding the 'white slave' traffic, and am greatly puzzled that there seems to be no attempt to get at the root of the matter and to regulate the demand for 'white slaves' rather than the supply."

"It is generally admitted that neither segregation nor non-segregation affords a solution for this problem of the 'unfortunate woman.'"

"Why not try segregation of those who may meet here? Why not concentrate upon the suppression of the 'unfortunate man?' Homes of ill repute could be watched if should reform women police, and their patrons could be numbered and photographed for a gallery, to which the public could have free access. Such men should be forced to submit to a physical examination and be segregated under the same laws for the protection of the public as smallpox patients."

"Let us reverse all methods of procedure and concentrate all efforts upon the redemption of those ill bred, misguided men who make so much for human undoing. Let us tear down all sheltering screens and attack causes, not results."

Mrs. Weeks, who is chairman of the Woman Suffrage party of the 22d Assembly District, said yesterday after she sent the letter that it was futile to talk about low wages or lack of wholesome amusements or any other of the much discussed "causes."

"The cause," she said, "is the demand. If we could suppress that, the starving working girl would be safe and her employer would pay her more, knowing she could not supplement her wages on the street."

"How unfair to brand girls with disgrace by sending them to hospitals and institutions, when the men who are equally guilty go about respected members of the community! Send the men off to institutions instead. Let their friends ask why they aren't in their regular places of business, let them come and see and let the women who are embarrassed, when that happened 'white slavery' would die a natural death."

#### LAYS VICE TO MOTHERS

Pay Too Little Attention to Daughters, Says Miss Heard.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Philadelphia, March 10.—Women and girls are not forced into a life of shame by their inability to obtain a living wage, according to Miss Agnes Heard, superintendent of the Temporary Shelter for Women of this city.

"In my experience in Philadelphia," Miss Heard said, "I have found that almost all the girls who come to us have drifted into the underworld from positions which paid them much to live decently. I know nothing about the conditions in Chicago, but certainly Philadelphia vice conditions are not complicated by any particular wage problem."

"The real cause of vice is lack of proper teaching by American mothers. Motherhood in this country is at a low ebb. Parents pay too little attention to the actions of their daughters, and many would be surprised to learn that the daughter who has gone wrong started her life of shame in her mother's parlor. We who work here in the district, and who come into personal touch with the women themselves, know that what I have said is true."

"The worst trouble we have is with the girls who are willing to be saved, but too weak to make the necessary effort to resist temptation. They have no backbone."

#### OHIO JOINS WAR ON VICE

Cincinnati to Investigate Social Evil and Girls' Wages.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Cincinnati, March 10.—Ohio will join with neighboring states in the movement looking toward the elimination of "white slavery," according to news received from the Governor's office today. It was said that the Governor's office has recently taken this week, when a bill probably will be laid before the Legislature in a special message from the Governor.

At a meeting here today of the Evangelical Alliance it was unanimously decided to make an investigation of the social evil and wages paid to working girls, with a view to improving conditions in this city. On Thursday evening a commission will be formed for that purpose.

The Chamber of Commerce, the Business Men's Club and other civic organizations will be asked to join in the movement, which the ministry of the city has pledged its support.

#### LOSE SOMETHING?

Use a Lost and Found ad. in The Tribune.—Adv.



THOMAS B. BRAZELTON.

Princeton diver whose skull was fractured while trying difficult feat.

## \$8 AMPLE PAY FOR GIRL, SAY EMPLOYERS

Continued from first page.

if they had to pay \$12, because they can get more work out of the men," said he.

James Simpson, vice-president of Marshall Field & Co., assured the commission that his firm could well subscribe to any minimum wage scale law for women which might be adopted. "It is inevitable," he said, "that any increases would be paid by the public."

Senator Tossy asked if Marshall Field & Co. could raise the minimum wage of women to \$2 a day without raising prices of goods to the consumer. It could be done, Simpson said, and without materially affecting the profits of the firm.

George Lytton, vice-president of "The Hub," said a woman could live on \$3 a week. There are 104 women at "The Hub" receiving \$6.50 a week. Lytton was emphatic in stating his concern could well afford a minimum of \$2 a day. He said all big corporations could afford it, too.

Joseph Hesch said Siegel, Cooper & Co. could pay a minimum wage scale of \$12 for skilled services, but not for unskilled. He wouldn't hire a girl under sixteen years of age, he said.

The other witnesses readily gave details of their payrolls, but they were a unit in declining to state the profits of their firms. Lieutenant Governor Barnett O'Hara, chairman of the commission, asked if word had been passed among members of the State Street Retailers' Association not to disclose profits, but each witness denied any collusion. They were agreed, too, that \$3 was about the right minimum on which a woman can support herself.

#### UNION'S SAFE CRACKED: GARMENT MAKERS HELD

Shots Fired by Police in Chase After Three Men—Two Caught on Roof, One in Yard.

Three men were arrested by Lieutenant McCarrick and Patrolmen Farrell and Sodenberg a few minutes after the safe in the headquarters of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union, at No. 79 East 10th street, was blown early yesterday. Several shots were fired at the fugitives, who fought desperately before they submitted.

One of the men was caught in the yard in the rear of No. 79 East 10th street after a fight with Farrell. The other two were pursued to the roof and trapped under the water tank on top of the Hotel Elberon, at the northeast corner of 10th street and Fourth avenue. The police took the prisoners back to the union headquarters, where they found a battery, electric wires, steel drills, two small sticks of dynamite and a bottle of nitroglycerine.

McCarrick and the two patrolmen went to 10th street and Fourth avenue when they heard a muffled explosion. They traced the sound to No. 79, and as they entered the rear yard they saw one of the men dropping over the fence into the adjacent yard. Several shots brought him to a stop.

The shots brought the other two men to a window. While Farrell held to his man McCarrick and Sodenberg went after the other two and arrested them.

At the 5th street police station the men said they were David Goldberg, a tailor, of No. 36 Sheriff street; David Harrison, a cutter, of No. 164 East 12th street, and Samuel Myers, of No. 212 East 12th street. The prisoners were later arraigned before Magistrate Kerschner, in Essex Market Court, on a charge of burglary, and held in \$5,000 bail each for trial.

Secretary Kleinman, of the union, reported to the police that the cracksmen succeeded in getting \$40. None of the money was found on the prisoners. A search on the roof of the Elberon was rewarded by the finding of a few bills.

#### 72 HOURS CHICAGO TO COAST

New Regular Fare Trains for St. Paul Will Start April 1.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad announces that it will start on April 1 a new transcontinental service of seventy-two hours through from Chicago to San Francisco and Los Angeles, without extra fares.

To maintain this daily east and west service the St. Paul will have to have eight fully equipped trains in operation all the time. Before the first train leaving Chicago has reached half the distance to the Pacific the second day's train will have started.

Before the first train has reached the California boundary the third will have pulled out of the Chicago yards, and at about the same time that the Pacific Limited is pulling into the stations at San Francisco and Los Angeles the fourth train will be puffing out of the Chicago station.

## AMERICANS IN MEXICO WANT WILSON TO STAY

Delegation Plans to Go to Washington to Urge Retention of the Ambassador.

#### SECRETARY BRYAN PEEVED

Situation in the Disturbed Republic Gets on His Nerves and He Refuses to Say Anything About It.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Mexico City, via Galveston, March 10.—More or less authenticated reports from Washington that President Wilson has already decided on his appointment as Ambassador to Mexico have not caused a delegation of prominent American residents here to abandon their plan of going to Washington to urge the President to retain Henry Lane Wilson here.

There will probably be fifteen in the party who will leave on Thursday night unless, as is generally believed here, the President sends the nomination to the Senate before then.

While Americans here are generally highly appreciative of the manner in which Ambassador Wilson conducted the affairs of his office during the revolt in this city, doubts are expressed by those familiar with conditions in Washington whether President Wilson, under any circumstances, can find it expedient to defer to the wishes of the local colony.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 10.—Mexico is threatening trouble for the Wilson administration, dispatches reaching the Department of State and the War Department today indicating that the hostilities are approaching dangerously near the border, and that clashes between the Mexicans and American troops are imminent.

Secretary of State Bryan is silent on the situation, and invariably excuses himself when pressed by newspaper men for some definite idea of the policy of his administration with the plea that he does not wish to discuss foreign relations. Because of the pressure exerted by the Democratic press against Ambassador Wilson, following the commendatory message sent to the ambassador by Secretary Bryan, there is a painful silence about Mexican affairs.

Secretary Bryan is apparently peeved over the fact that his "congratulations" to Mr. Wilson became known in the wake of publication of charges that the ambassador was indirectly, if not directly, implicated in the plot resulting in the overthrow of the Madero government. It is suspected that Mr. Bryan now feels that he acted a little hastily.

Mr. Bryan failed to keep his appointment with the newspaper men this afternoon, but whether this was due to the presence of a throng of politicians and officeholders who jammed his office or to a desire on his part to avoid embarrassing queries is conjectural.

Confirmation of the press reports of fierce battles between the rebels and the federals in Sonora and Chihuahua was received by the State Department today. The reports indicate that the government had slightly the better of the situation in the two rebellious states, and that federal reinforcements were pouring into the territory where the rebels hold sway.

12 Paso, Tex., March 10.—General José Salazar, Orozco's rival commander of the former anti-Madero rebels of Chihuahua, announced himself today against President Huerta in a written communication to the press. He says he will never assist Huerta in putting down the Sonora uprising and that he does not recognize the Mexico City administration. He favors the Presidential claims of Emilio Vasquez Gomez, who is at Salazar at Palomares, on the New Mexico border.

"I declare definitely and once forever that as supreme head of the revolutionary forces of the north I am for upholding the land plan of San Luis Potosi," declares the rebel general. "I and the forces under my command will devote our humble services not in behalf of the government of General Huerta, but to the benefit of the revolutionary government."

Salazar is said to have even a stronger following than Orozco, especially among the Mexican Socialists. He had been in control of the movement in Chihuahua against Madero until the recent reappearance in the field of Orozco after his illness.

A representative of Salazar and Vasquez Gomez, Colonel David de la Fuente is on the way to Mexico City to confer with General Huerta. It is believed he knows nothing of Salazar's stand against the provisional national government.

Douglas, Ariz., March 10.—State troops and recruits of Sonora, rallying to the call of the state government to oust all of Huerta's federal soldiers from the border state, scored their first victory yesterday in wrestling Nacozari, an important mining town below this point, from the federal garrison.

The defeated federal soldiers, who arrived early today on a special train at Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas.

Lieutenant Colonel Lopez, the garrison commander, who was brought here with twenty other federal wounded, died this morning on the way to a hospital on the American side. He was shot through the neck. Twenty wounded federals were brought here.

The constitutionalists report only nine wounded. The mining camp of El Tigre, forty miles southeast of Douglas, also fell into the hands of 150 state troops last night. The 100 federals of the garrison, fleeing toward the border, were overtaken by the constitutionalists, who captured their arms, ammunition and artillery after a sharp skirmish.

Nogales, Ariz., March 10.—Refugees arriving here today by automobile from Magdalena state that General Orozco, with 900 state troops, is preparing to move to once on Nogales, Sonora. The constitutionalists have trains and building material ready to repair recent damage to the Southern Pacific between Magdalena and the border. The federals at Nogales believe that General Ojeda, with troops from Agua Prieta, is marching to their assistance.

Eagle Pass, Tex., March 10.—Governor Venustiano Carranza, of Coahuila, has taken possession of the Mexican National Railway at Monclova, 150 miles south of

the border, according to refugees who arrived at Eagle Pass today. The refugees declare that 3,000 rebel troops are encamped at Monclova.

It is reported that 500 railroad employees have volunteered to enlist under the Carranza standard.

Mexico City, March 10.—Vicente Segura, a retired millionaire matador, renowned in the Mexican bull ring, who purchased a supply of arms and ammunition at New Orleans to aid in the revolt started by Felix Diaz, at Vera Cruz, last October, has delivered the bill of lading for these supplies to the Mexican government, which will now try to have them delivered to the federal army fighting against the rebels in the Northern states.

Five hundred followers of Venustiano Carranza, the rebel Governor of Coahuila, threatened the town of Lampazos, Nuevo Leon, this morning, according to private advices received here.

General José María Mier was ordered at once with all dispatch at the head of 600 federal troops from Monterrey, to make an effort to prevent the rebels entering the town.

Carranza's movement has been generally condemned by the inhabitants of the State of Nuevo Leon it is said in government circles.

The new administration, it is reported, found the federal army, which the late President Madero declared to number over 30,000, consisted of less than 35,000 men. The establishment is being built up by the new War Minister from rebels who have surrendered and from recruits, Colonel Sanchez, ex-chief of the rurales in the State of Guerrero, with 700 men, has revolted and is reported to have sacked several small towns. The revolutionary leaders, Jesus Salazar, Julio Radilla and Juan Andrew Almazan, are also reported to be raiding villages and haciendas in Guerrero.

A report reached the government tonight that American filibusters are organizing several hundred Americans and Mexicans in Arizona for the invasion of Sonora.

General Eugenio Rascon has been named as military governor of Coahuila. The official announcement is made that Abraham Gonzalez, ex-Governor of Chihuahua, started for the capital Saturday night, but was stopped at Torreon by a guard and sent back to Chihuahua, by request of the state authorities.

General Felix Diaz dropped from sight today. It is announced that he has gone to a nearby ranch for rest and recuperation. The health of General Diaz has been affected by the strain of the last few weeks, but his condition is not regarded as serious.

#### 10,000 GIRL WORKERS OBEY STRIKE CALL

Union Leaders in Children's Garment Trade Say 30,000 Will Be Out at Week End.

Ten thousand girl workers in the children's garment trade quit work yesterday morning in response to the call for a general strike. The leaders said that there would be five thousand more recruits today, and by the end of the week there would be at least thirty thousand girls out on strike.

They declared also that the strike would be won by the end of the week, as most of the larger factory heads had declared themselves willing to accede to the demands of the strikers—higher wages, shorter hours and sanitary conditions. The strike zone takes in all the lower end of Manhattan from 9th street down and all of Brooklyn and The Bronx.

It is the first strike in the trade, it is said. Every worker in the trade was ordered to stop work at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and continue "out" until their union orders them back.

#### ATTACKS MEAT INSPECTION

Mrs. Crane Says Packers Control Federal Officers.

According to charges made by Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane before the Liberal Ministers' Association, the Department of Agriculture has been subservient to the meat packers, and its inspectors have passed diseased meat at the solicitation of the packing industry.

Mrs. Crane has made a study of meat inspection for eleven years. At the meeting, which was held in the Mansfield, in 44th street, yesterday afternoon, she said:

"The law says that ante-mortem inspection of animals is discretionary, yet it is only by such inspection that many diseases can be discovered. Fevers of various kinds and diseases of the blood are unapparent after death. The government is giving this country less protection against disease than it gives foreigners. Not only that, but by using a method of inspection which it knows to be inadequate it is actually promoting disease. At the instigation of the packers the government has kept the regulations governing inspectors secret. Why?"

"A diseased cow was traced back from the Chicago stockyards to Kalamazoo, and when we asked the middleman who sold it in Chicago why he did not dispose of it in Kalamazoo, he replied that he would have been arrested for trying to get it there. He knew the federal inspectors would pass the animal in Chicago."

#### HOEFER INCIDENT CLOSED

Tammany Refuses to Reveal Charges Against Architect.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Albany, March 10.—For the third time this session, Senator Egan has known the Republican leader, undertook to-night to obtain by resolution the information which the Executive Chamber may possess relative to Herman W. Hoefler, the State Architect, who resigned to escape being removed by Governor Sulzer. And for the third time the Tammany Senate refused to permit him to obtain this information, burying his resolution in the Finance Committee.

Senator Brown said he wanted everybody in the state to understand the facts in this case. While the Hoefler nomination was pending before the Senate, he said, charges made to the Governor by the American Institute of Architects were pigeonholed in the Executive Department somewhere. Later it came out that since the end of the previous year there had been in that department charges against Hoefler based on violations of the law in connection with the erection of a building at the Batavia Institute for the Blind. These, too, never found their way to the Senate. Senator Brown wanted to know why it was that even now the Senate was not permitted to have access to these facts.

Senator Wagner, answering, said the Hoefler incident was closed. The Governor caused the state architect to be investigated, found conclusive proof of his unfitness for office and had him get out. Thus the people's interests were safeguarded.

The Brown resolution was referred to committee by a vote of 24 to 18.

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